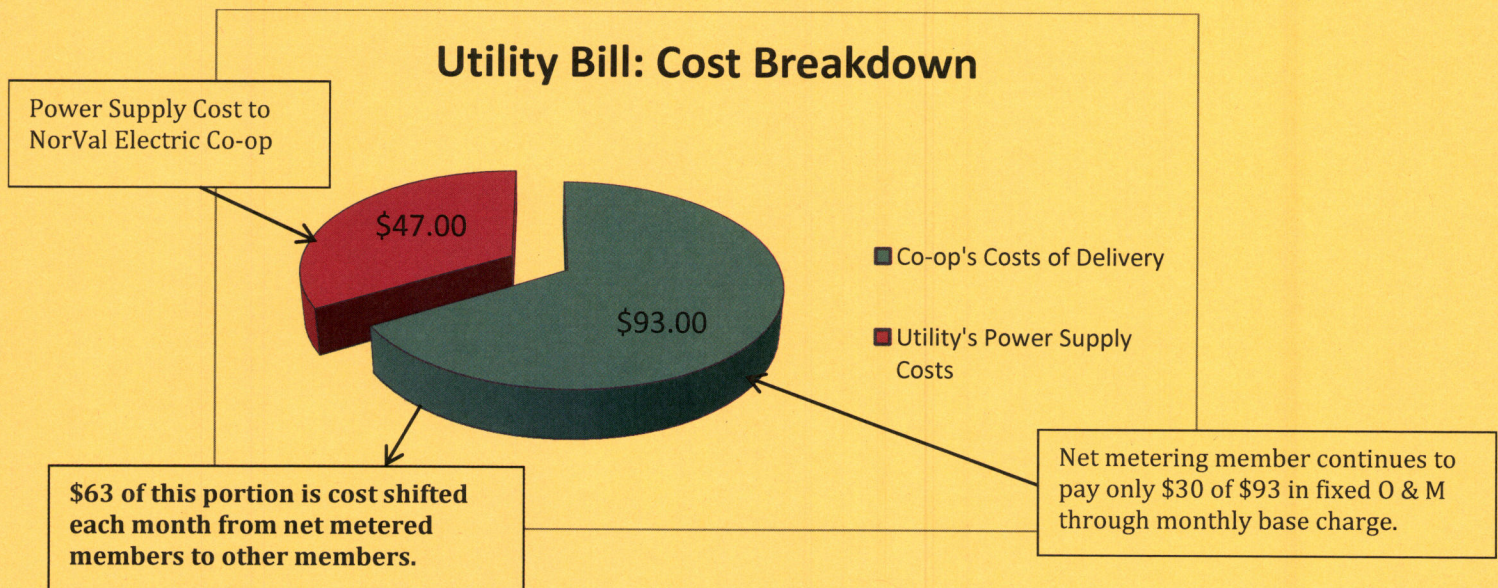


## The Cost Shift of Net Metering on a 10 kW Generator

- **Question:** *What is the cost shift from co-op members with net metering generators to other members?*
- Example for Net Metering Member of Low-Density Montana Electric Cooperative
  - [Low-Density Co-op has higher poles and wires cost due to higher cost of serving sparsely populated areas and minimal electricity sales.]
  - **\$140** = Typical Total Monthly Co-op Residential Customer Power Bill
    - **\$47** = Power Supply Portion
    - **\$93** = Total Cost for Operation, Maintenance of Power Delivery System
      - - **\$30** = Less Base Charge Paid by All Members (Including Net Metering Members)
    - **\$63** = Cost NOT recovered from the Net Metering Member
- **\$63 = TOTAL COST SHIFT TO OTHER CO-OP MEMBERS WITHOUT NET METERING ON JUST ONE METER UNDER THIS EXAMPLE<sup>1,2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Example based on 10 kW generator. Current Montana law allows for up to 50 kW generator.

<sup>2</sup>Net metering member's cost burden to system does not change with net metering. Portion is cost shifted to other members even though net metering member still fully dependent on co-op at highest usage times.

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